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# ASCADIE CREST TRAIL

## WASHINGTON

### PACIFIC CREST TRAIL SYSTEM



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Forest Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Pacific Northwest Region

1964







## GENERAL TRAIL LOG

A — B 61 miles.

Manning Park to Monument #83 open to foot and horse travel. From Frosty Pass to Castle Pass a rather steep decline. Water, camping spots and horse feed generally available along this section. From Castle Pass to Mountain Home travelers should use caution. Trail from Woody Pass to Rock Pass is on a steep, shale rock, side slope where slides can easily occur. Trail is in high, subalpine timber type with open meadows and scattered patches of timber typical of high country east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains.

B — C 48 miles.

Trail generally good except some portions along Granite Creek may be covered during high water. Also, numerous boggy areas require caution here. Camp spots generally available but stock feed very limited.

Portions of trail within Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Note: All forms of motorized travel prohibited within wilderness area.

C — D 74 miles.

Alternate Routes between Glacier Peak Mines and Fish Creek Pass necessary until completion of trail construction. Water, campspots generally available. Horsefeed available at selected camps. Trail leaves Wilderness Area at Meander Meadows.

Fire Creek Pass to Cady Pass section of trail fairly good. In high open meadows most of the way. Trail generally fair South Cady Pass through high meadows. Water, camp spots, horse feed generally available except 1 mile section South Wenatchee Pass. 3-1/2 mile section open for travel South Deception Lakes to Deception Pass, camping and horse feed limited.

D — E 74 miles.

South of Deception Pass, from Skeeter Creek to Deep Lake Trail Jct., the trail is in poor condition. Okay for foot travel but experienced horsemen only. Reconstruction in progress.

Trail between Goldmeyer Hot Springs and Snoqualmie Pass Summit climbs over Red Mountain. This trail is impassable for horse travel. Horse travel to Snoqualmie Pass is via Snow Lake Trail (#1013) a distance of 12 miles.

E — F 60 miles.

Numerous high mountain passes. Most of this trail is in fairly good condition. From Stampede Pass to Green Divide the trail is well graded except where game trails may confuse the main trail in the vicinity of Blowout Mountain. Water is scarce along this section.

From Blowout Mountain to Chinook Pass the trail has been reconstructed with no grade over 15%. Trail is well maintained annually.

Many very scenic vistas along this route.

F — G 49 miles.

Trail follows the eastern boundary of Mt. Rainier National Park for a distance of eleven miles. Many excellent views of Mt. Rainier offered here. As the Park does not maintain shelters along this trail, they do not issue fire permits. If an overnight stop is necessary, visitors are requested to use Dewey Lake which is outside of the park boundary. Horses are permitted. Motor driven equipment is prohibited on trails in the park.

Campsites are readily available but stock feed very limited along this section.

In Goat Rocks Wild Area there are sharp, alpine peaks and mountain meadows with a few small lakes and streams.

G — H 58 miles.

Near Midway are many huckleberry fields. Berry season is in September and October.

Round-the-Mountain trail is an easy-to-hike trail around the timberline area of Mt. Adams in Mt. Adams Wild Area. This trail is not a loop.

South of Cultus Creek the trail goes through Indian Heaven country. Many small lakes here and the ground is comparatively flat.

H — I 33 miles.

The trail intersects the Carson-Guler Road where the traveler can which the Wind River area to the west or the Salmon River valley to the east. South of here the trail skirts the western edge of lava beds. West of Big Huckleberry Mountain is the Panther Creek Experimental Forest.

Plenty of horse feed in this area but drinking water is scarce. Wise to carry a supply. There is some logging but the trail is well marked. Trail from Columbia River to Dog Mountain is steady climb but not difficult.

# CASCADE CREST TRAIL--WASHINGTON

From the Canadian border to the Columbia River, the Washington Cascade Crest Trail follows the backbone of the Cascade Range, a distance of over 450 miles. It is a part of the Pacific Crest Trail System which traverses the Cascades of the Pacific Northwest. The Cascade Crest Trail penetrates a primitive America, refreshing and invigorating to the imagination.

Portions of this route have been traveled by trappers, miners, stockmen, foresters and pioneers. Indians' moccasined feet picked out the trail long before the coming of the white man. The Trail crosses historic routes of frontiersmen who broke through the wilderness of the Cascades in the last century:

**HARTS PASS:** A narrow gauge wagon road was built through Harts Pass by Colonel Hart in the nineties to reach the Slate Creek mines where the old town of Barron grew up.

**STEVENS PASS:** John F. Stevens, explorer for the Great Northern Railway, recommended this pass in 1890, and the railway was completed in 1893.

**SNOQUALMIE PASS:** After General McClellan recommended against a railway location through the Cascades, Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens made a special effort to locate a pass for the Northern Pacific. A. W. Tinkham discovered the pass in 1854. Later it was used by the Milwaukee Road. The Northern Pacific decided on Stampede Pass, a few miles to the south, for its crossing.

**NACHES PASS:** Site of the crossing of the Cascade Range by the Citizen's Road. In October 1853, 36 wagons with more than 100 men, women and children crossed the mountains into western Washington. They were the first to leave the Oregon Trail at Umatilla and cross directly into the Puget Sound area.

**CISPUS PASS:** The Klickitat Trail which crosses the Cascade Crest Trail at Cispus Pass is claimed to be the first trail between the east and west side of the Cascades. It was used by Indians in the early days and portions of it are still in use today.

In 1928 the Forest Service began studying the high country, looking for a crest trail route. In 1935 a thorough reconnaissance of the entire route was completed. Since that time the Forest Service has employed trail crews each summer, striving to provide a good trail system for the entire distance. The entire route may now be traveled on foot by the experienced mountaineer without undue hardship. There are still portions that cannot be traveled by horseback.

The north end of the Cascade Crest Trail begins at Monument #83 on Trail #482 at the Canadian border. This point is reached by a trail open to foot and horse travel only from E. C. Manning Provincial Park in Canada. Alternate Trail #482 joins the Cascade Crest Trail at Castle Pass. This route will be used pending completion of the trail north along the crest.

For trail information in Manning Park, write to: Ranger, B. C. Forest Service, E. C. Manning Park, B. C., Canada.

The south end of the Cascade Crest Trail begins on U. S. Highway #830, 56 miles east of Vancouver, Washington. To go from the north end of the Oregon Skyline Trail, to the south end of the Cascade Crest Trail, one should cross the Columbia River at the "Bridge of the Gods", or at the Hood River bridge. It is possible to drive closer to Mt. Adams, up Wind River via Hwy. #8C and Carson-Guler Road N60. This would cut 27 miles off the Cascade Crest Trail.

Walking with a back pack is perhaps the simplest, though slowest method of travel. To complete the entire trip requires about one month. Of necessity, the pack will consist of food, supplies and a very light bed. Because the trail traverses country that lies at high altitudes, it is necessary that one take warm clothing and bedding. There are places impassable to stock. It is advisable to check with local Forest Officers. Camping spots and horsefeed are marked on the map.

Since the trails are not designed for motor equipment, scooters or motorcycles are not recommended. They are forbidden in dedicated areas, such as Wilderness, Primitive or Wild areas. Many streams lack bridges and can be forded by horse or hiker, but would damage the ignition system of a scooter. It is recommended that travelers refer to local forest officers before planning to travel with motorized equipment.

An automobile may be used to cut off several days' walking time at either end of the trip, or it may be used to meet the traveler at selected points between. The Trail crosses several modern highways and four railroads. These roadways offer many and varied opportunities for shorter skyline trips to those who do not have time for the Canada-Columbia River journey.

It will be noted on the map that there are a few alternate routes. There will be others added in the future. There are scores of short trails leading to nearby mountain lakes and other features, as well as down into the valleys below. The larger lakes have excellent fishing and nearly all of the smaller ones on or near the trail have been stocked with rainbow, eastern brook and other species of trout. Mountain goat inhabit the highest and most rugged country. A few mountain sheep and elk can be seen. Blacktail deer are common on the ridges and creek bottoms to the west; mule deer travel the country east of the summits. Black or brown bear are plentiful, more especially in the huckleberry patches during the late summer. Grouse and ptarmigan are seen occasionally. The state game laws apply in the National Forests as elsewhere.

Much of the charm of Washington's mountains is due to the forests. Fire will destroy this charm. The traveler should remember that he is in a country which is relatively inaccessible to the fire-fighting organization of the Forest Service. Particular care must be used with fire in the forest at all times.

When a pack train travels in the forest, the following fire tools are required: (a) One axe, not less than 26 inches overall, (b) one shovel with a blade not less than 8 inches wide, and (c) one water container, capacity 1 gallon or more. Remember, those who call the forest "home" are counting on you to put out your campfire.

The map shows by legend or symbol various improvements of interest to the trail traveler. There are few improved camps along the route. The camper should remember that he is in wild country and will probably find no accommodation except wood and water and perhaps a few rough fireplaces and woodsmen's tables. Most meals will have to be eaten from the lap, a rock or a log. Where the trail traverses the west side of the Cascade Range, running streams are generally plentiful and there are many camping places to choose from. East of the main divide the trail passes through a drier region, but there is still ample camping water.

It is advisable to carry horsefeed as there are many places where it is very limited, especially during the latter part of the summer.

Communication with the outside world is not easy. Telephones are available at only a few points. The map shows a few resorts, forest lookouts and stations equipped with telephones that are available to the public in an emergency. The mountain resorts, besides furnishing meals, lodging, baths, boats, etc., have camp supplies in stock.

The traveler must be prepared to travel several days between supply points. There is an occasional Forest Guard Station or government camp along the trail, but there are no provisions for the sale of supplies at these locations. Therefore, Cascade Crest Trail travelers are warned to be entirely dependent upon their own resources.

Much of the pleasure of any trip depends upon the planning. Annoyances and disappointments sometimes mar the trip because the plan was incomplete—some little thing forgotten. Don't forget essentials such as matches, salt, soap, a candle, a pocket knife, a piece of string, or a small rope.

The Forest Supervisors in charge of the five National Forests through which the Cascade Crest Trail passes will give travelers information regarding packers and outfitters who are equipped to handle parties of three or more persons, but arrangements should be made well in advance.

Normally, the best period to travel the trail is between July 1 and September 1. In any case it is best to first check with the district ranger.

Geological survey maps are available from Geological Survey, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado.



## BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE !

The National Forests must be protected from fire if they are to continue to provide multiple use values, including good water, timber, and attractive recreation areas. Many fires are caused by lightning, but most of the serious ones are caused by human carelessness. Visitors to the Forests should follow these few simple rules:

1. Carry a shovel, an ax, and a water bucket in each pack train and motor vehicle when planning to camp in the forest outside of designated campgrounds. All motor equipment shall be equipped with adequate muffler.
2. Do not smoke while traveling, except in vehicles on roads. Use your ashtray.
3. Crush all cigarettes, cigars, and pipe heels on a rock or in mineral soil. Break matches before throwing them away.
4. Before building a campfire, select a spot in an opening — away from any inflammable material. Clean an area at least 10 feet in diameter down to mineral soil and build the fire in the center. Keep it small. Be extra careful when it is windy—generally, the wind dies down toward evening.
5. Never leave your campfire unattended even for a few minutes. Put it out completely with dirt or water, or both.
6. If possible put out any uncontrolled fire you find, then report it to the nearest forest officer. If you cannot put it out, go to the nearest telephone—the telephone operator will forward your message to the nearest forest station.
7. Read and observe directions on all fire posters.

No one should undertake this trip, or any part of it, who is unfamiliar with rough mountain travel and unable to take care of himself under conditions of physical hardship unless a capable guide is engaged in advance. One should never travel alone. The Washington Cascade Crest Trail goes through the high country of five National Forests but there are few forest rangers along the trail. Because of the elevation and the consequent variability of the weather, travel conditions can become severe in a very short time.

Campfire permits are normally not required on national forest land. Check with local forest officers before starting a trip. A few moment's conversation with a ranger will give you better knowledge of local fire prevention regulations and practices.

State and Federal sanitation laws are plain and based on common sense, and it is the duty of every person to follow the well-recognized fire and sanitation rules. Careful campers and good sports are always welcome on the national forests.

You may save your own and others lives by knowledge of simple first-aid rules. Be sure to take a first-aid kit along.

There are very few dangerous animals, reptiles, or insects along this trail route, but:

1. Avoid a she-bear with cubs.
2. Do not tease skunks or porcupines.
3. Remove promptly any wood ticks and examine yourself at least twice a day during the tick season.
4. Take along a mosquito net or repellent.

Special rules prevail in Mt. Rainier National Park. Information regarding the National Park may be obtained from the Park Superintendent at Longmire, Washington 98362.

## WHAT TO DO IF LOST

1. Keep calm. Do not walk aimlessly. Trust your map and compass. Shelter and warmth are much more important than food.
  - a. To find your position, climb to a place where you can see the surrounding country.
  - b. When you reach a road, trail, or telephone line, follow it. As a last resort, follow a stream downhill.
  - c. Before being caught by darkness, select a sheltered spot and prepare camp, shelter, and firewood. Stay in this camp all night.
2. If you are injured and alone, keep calm. Stay where you are, clear an area down to mineral soil and build a signal fire with green boughs in it. Someone will find you.
3. Three signals of any kind, either audible or visible, is the nation-wide S O S call in the mountains. Signal by three blasts from a whistle or three shots from a gun, three regulated puffs of smoke, or three flashes from a mirror or flashlight. Repeat at regular intervals. When the sign is recognized by a search party, it will be answered by two signals. Use this S O S call only when actually in need of help.
4. Notify the county sheriff's office if a member of your party is believed to be lost or in trouble and it is beyond your resources to find or assist him. Forest Service officers cooperate with the counties in rescue work.

## TAKE CARE OF YOUR FOREST LANDS

1. Leave a clean camp. Burn as much of your garbage, especially fish heads and cleanings, as you can. Place the rest in garbage cans or pits. If no cans or pits are provided where you camp, take all unburnable refuse back out with you. Do not scatter straw.
2. Keep water supplies unpolluted. Dispose of refuse properly. Wash clothing at a distance from springs, streams, and lakes.
3. Preserve forest signs. They are posted for your information. Report anyone you see destroying or defacing signs or other improvements.
4. Observe State fish and game laws.
5. Cooperate with forest officers.
6. Do not cut green timber for firewood and tent stakes.

### NATIONAL FOREST

Gifford Pinchot  
Mount Baker  
Okanogan  
Snoqualmie  
Wenatchee

### HEADQUARTERS

Vancouver, Washington 98660  
Bellingham, Washington 98225  
Okanogan, Washington 98840  
Seattle, Washington 98104  
Wenatchee, Washington 98801

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE REGION SIX

Trail from E. C. Manning Provincial Park, Canada, to



- |     |  |    |     |
|-----|--|----|-----|
| 0   | <b>MONUMENT #83</b> , Canadian border, <b>POINT "A"</b> , Elevation 6500'.<br>ALTERNATE ROUTE on #482, CHUCHUWANTEEN TRAIL (south).<br>1/2 mi. Monument #83 Spring. Campsite, horse feed.<br>1/2 mi. Jct. #454 Harrison Creek Trail (south).<br>3 mi. to:  | 0  | 457 |
| 4   | <b>CHUCHUWANTEEN RIVER</b> (ford).<br>1 mi. Frosty Creek (ford), Jct. #453 Frosty Creek Trail (west).<br>Along #453 Frosty Creek Trail (west).<br>1/2 mi. Frosty Creek Crossing.<br>3 mi. Frosty Lake, campsite, horse feed.<br>2 mi. Frosty Pass.<br>1 mi. to:  | 4  | 453 |
| 12  | <b>CASTLE PASS</b> . End of Alternate Route. Jct. Cascade Crest Trail (south); Jct. #749 Castle Pass Trail (west).<br>3 1/2 mi. Hopkins Pass. Jct. #482 Chuchuwanteen Trail (east). Campsite, horse feed.<br>3 mi. Mountain Home Basin. Campsite, horse feed.<br>2 mi. to:   | 8  | 445 |
| 20  | <b>WOODY PASS</b> . Jct. #473 Rock Creek Trail (east), campsite and horse feed at Coney Basin, 1 mi. east.<br>Telephone at airstrip on Pasayten River, 8 mi. Airport closed to public use under wilderness regulations.<br>1 mi. Rock Creek Pass. Proceed with caution.<br>2 mi. Goot Lake Basin. Campsite, horse feed.<br>2-1/2 mi. to:   | 8  | 437 |
| 26  | <b>HOLMAN PASS</b> . Jct. #472-A Holman Creek Trail (east), approximately 2 mi. east to Jct. #472 West Fork Pasayten Trail; also Jct. #752 Devil Ridge Trail (west).<br>4 1/2 mi. Show Creek. Campsite, horse feed.<br>3 mi. Oregon Basin. Campsite, horse feed.<br>1 1/2 mi. Windy Basin. Campsite, horse feed.<br>1/2 mi. Windy Pass.<br>2 mi. Benson Basin. Campsite, horse feed.<br>1-1/2 mi. to:  | 6  | 431 |
| 39  | <b>SLATE PEAK</b> . Follow Harts Pass Road, south.<br>2 mi. Horts Pass. Telephone. Turn north, continue to follow Horts Pass road #384 for<br>10 mi. to:   | 13 | 418 |
| 51  | <b>CHANCELLOR</b> . Improved Forest Camp. Jct. #754 Center Mountain Trail (north - This could be alternate route to Holman Pass). Follow Canyon Creek:<br>3 mi. Mill Creek Jct. #755 Mill Creek Trail (east and south).<br>2 mi. Boulder Creek Crossing. Spring run-offs may make trail impossible.<br>3 mi. along Ruby Creek to Granite Creek Guard Station. Campsite. Jct. #736 Ruby Creek Trail (west). Ross Dam is 8 miles west, Diablo is 14 miles.<br>2 mi. up Granite Creek to: | 12 | 406 |
| 61  | <b>BEEBE CREEK POINT "B"</b><br>Follow Granite Creek, south<br>2 mi. Jct. #756 East Creek Trail (east). Campsite, fishing.<br>7 mi. Jct. #740 Fisher Creek Trail (west). Campsite, fishing.<br>6 mi. to:   | 10 | 396 |
| 76  | <b>RAINY PASS</b> . Campsite, horse feed.<br>1/2 mi. Jct. #1274 Lake Ann Trail (west). Campsite at Lake Ann, 1 mi. west.<br>1 mi. Jct. #1278 Rainy Lake Trail (west). Campsite, horse feed.<br>1 mi. Jct. #1275 Washington Pass Trail (east). This is on alternate route to Early Winters drainage and Methow.<br>1/2 mi. Jct. #1276 Copper Pass Trail (east).<br>1 mi. Jct. #1232 Stilleto Peak Trail (east). Crocker Cabin, water campsite, horse feed.<br>1 mi. to:                 | 15 | 381 |
| 81  | <b>JCT. #1277 TWISP PASS TRAIL</b> (east). Campsite.<br>1 mi. Hid-a-way Camp. Limited horse feed, fishing.<br>2 mi. Stote Camp. Jct. #1236 Rainbow Lake Trail (south). Rainbow Lake 6 mi. to south. Campsites, fishing, limited horse feed.<br>2 mi. Maple Creek Ford. Campsite.<br>1 1/2 mi. North Fork Bridge. (Cross Bridge Creek). Two Campsites, no horse feed.<br>2-1/2 mi. to:  | 5  | 376 |
| 90  | <b>BRIDGE CREEK CAMP</b> . Improved. Jct. #3308 Stehekin River Rd. (west). Follow this road south.<br>1 mi. Shady Forest Camp. Improved, no horse feed.<br>3 mi. Tumwater Forest Camp. Improved, no horse feed.<br>1 mi. to:   | 9  | 367 |
| 95  | <b>HIGH BRIDGE GUARD STATION</b> . Telephone. Improved Forest Camp with shelter, no horse feed. Stehekin Road turns east, 11 mi. to Stehekin Landing on Lake Chelan. Leave road, go west through Agnes Gorge.<br>1 mi. enter Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.<br>4 mi. to:  | 5  | 362 |
| 100 | <b>FIVE MILE CAMP</b> . Jct. #1272 West Fork Agnes Creek Trail (west). Go up South Fork Agnes Creek.<br>3 mi. Swamp Creek Ford. Good camp, no horse feed.<br>4 mi. Hemlock Campsite, no horse feed.<br>2 mi. to:   | 5  | 357 |



- 109 **POINT "C"**. Continue up West Fork Agnes Creek. 9 348  
3 mi. Campsite, horse feed. Jct. #1256 Railroad Creek Trail (east), Lyman Lake is 2 mi. east. Trail leads to Railroad Creek Road and Lake Chelan.  
1 mi. to:
- 113 **SUIATTLE PASS**. Elevation 5,983. 4 344  
2 mi. to:
- 115 **GLACIER PEAK MINES**. Jct. #784 Suiattle Trail (west). Note: This trail is alternate route and must be used until Small Creek section of Cascade Crest Trail is complete. See \* below for detail. 2 342




## \* ALTERNATE ROUTE ON #784 SUIATTLE TRAIL

West from Glacier Peak Mines.  
2 mi. Jct. #785, Miners Ridge Trail (north).  
3 mi. Jct. #795, Cut Off Trail (south).  
3 mi. Canyon Creek shelter.  
5 mi. end of #345, Suiattle Road, Jct. #790, Milk Creek Trail (trail bridge across Suiattle River to #790, Milk Creek Trail).

- 128 **#790 MILK CREEK TRAIL** 13 329  
6 1/2 mi. to Jct. Cascade Crest Trail (south) end of ALTERNATE ROUTE.  
2 1/2 mi. Mico Lake.  
1 mi. to:
- 138 **FIRE CREEK PASS** 10 319  
1 mi. Grey Bear Campsite.  
4 mi. Glacier Creek Campsite  
3 mi. to:
- 146 **SITKUM CREEK**. Jct. #643 Whitechuck Trail (west). 8 311  
1 mi. Campsite, horse feed.  
2 mi. Whitechuck River Crossing.  
3 mi. Cinder cone, campsite.  
1 mi. Red Pass.  
1 1/2 mi. Jct. #649 North Fork Sauk Trail (west).  
1/2 mi. to:
- 155 **WHITE PASS**. Shelter, horse feed. 9 302  
1 1/2 mi. Reflection Pond. Campsite, horse feed. Jct. #1507 White River Trail (east). Joins other trails to Hwy. 15D and Wenatchee Lake.  
1 1/2 mi. Indian Pass. Campsite, horse feed. Jct. #1502 Indian Creek Trail (east).  
1 1/2 mi. Meander Meadow. Leave Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Jct. #1525 Little Wenatchee River Trail (east).  
3 1/2 mi. Lake Sally Ann. Campsite.  
2 mi. Campsite, horse feed.  
1 mi. to:
- 166 **CADY PASS**. Jct. #1501 Cady Creek Trail (east). 5-1/2 mile to end of #283 Little Wenatchee Road. 11 291  
1/2 mi. Pass Creek Camp. Campsite, no horse feed.  
1 mi. Campsite. Jct. #1054 West Cady Ridge Trail (west), 10 mi. to end of North Fork of Skykomish Road.  
3 mi. Campsite. Jct. #1057 Meadow Creek Trail (west).  
1 mi. Pear Lake Camp. Good camp, no horse feed.  
1 1/2 mi. Jct. #1506 Top Lake Trail (east).  
1/2 mi. to:
- 173 **WENATCHEE PASS**. Campsite, good horse feed. 7 284  
2 1/2 mi. Grizzly Meadows. Viewpoint, horse feed, no water.  
5 mi. Lake Junus. Mountain memorial, shelter, horse feed.  
2 mi. Meadow campsite, horse feed.  
1/2 mi. to:
- 183 **UNION GAP**. Campsite, horse feed. Jct. #1590 Smith Braak Trail (east) joins U. S. Hwy. #2. 10 274  
2 mi. Lake Volhollo campsite, horse feed.  
1 mi. **POINT "D"**.  
4 mi. to:
- 190 **STEVENS PASS**. Elevation 4,061. Guard Station, shelter, restaurant. Jct. U. S. Hwy. #2. Supplies available at Skykamish, 16 mi. west. Everett is 66 mi. west, Wenatchee 55 mi. east. 7 267  
2 mi. Jct. #2617 B.P.A. Road (east).  
1 mi. Lake Susan Jane. Campsite.  
1/2 mi. Jct. #1551 Icicle Trail (south).  
2 mi. Tunnel Creek Campsite.  
1 mi. Mig Lake, campsite.  
1/2 mi. Hope Lake. Jct. #1061 Tunnel Creek Trail (north).  
2 mi. Stream and campsite.  
1 mi. to:
- 200 **TRAP LAKE**. (1/2 mi. to east). Campsite, horse feed. 10 257  
1 mi. Jct. #1060 Surprise Creek Trail (north).  
1/5 mi. Surprise Lake. Campsite, no horse feed.  
1 mi. Glacier Lake. Campsite, no horse feed.  
2 mi. Deception Lake. Shelter, no horse feed.  
1 mi. Jct. #1059 Deception Creek Trail (north).

- 3 mi. to:
- 208 **DECEPTION PASS.** Campsite, limited horse feed. Jct. #1066 Marmot Lake Trail (northwest), 1-1/2 mi. to meadow with horse feed and water. Last half mile to lake limited to hikers only. 8 249  
 2 mi. Hyas Lake (north end). Campsite.  
 1 mi. Hyas Lake (south end). Campsite.  
 1 mi. Skeeter Creek. Campsite.  
 1/2 mi. Jct. #2439 Cle Elum Valley Road (south), Cle Elum 40 mi. to east.  
 3/2 mi. Jct. #1322 Trail Creek Trail (south).  
 2 mi. Campsite. Jct. #1327 Deep Lake Trail (north).  
 4 mi. to:
- 222 **JCT. #1310 WAPTUS RIVER TRAIL** (south). 14 235  
 1 mi. Waptus Lake Campsite, horse feed.  
 3 mi. Shovel Creek Crossing. Campsite, horse feed.  
 2 mi. Lake Ivanhoe. Shelter, campsite, horse feed.  
 1 mi. to:
- 229 **DUTCH MILLER GAP.** Elevation 5,000. 7 228  
 1 1/2 mi. Old Dutch Miller Campsite. Good horse feed and campsites for next 2 miles.  
 2 1/2 mi. Crawford Creek.  
 1 1/2 mi. Campsite on Middle Fork Snoqualmie River. No horse feed.  
 1-1/2 mi. to:
- 236 **HARDSCRABBLE CREEK CROSSING.** Campsite. 7 221  
 4 mi. down #241 Middle Fork Road to crossing at Goldmeyer Hot Spring.
- 240 **GOLDMEYER HOT SPRINGS.** Jct. #1013 Snow Lake Trail (west); #241 Middle Fork Road (west); 24-1/2 mi. to North Bend. 4 217  
 4 mi. Campsite. West of Red Mountain. Water. Trail over Red Mtn. not passable for stock. Use alternate route #1013 Snow Lake Trail.  
 3 mi. to:
- 247 **SNOQUALMIE PASS SUMMIT.** Elevation 3,127. Jct. U. S. Hwy. #10. Supplies available. Hay and grain can be obtained from North Bend, 23 miles west. Jct. #1013 Snow Lake Trail (north). 7 210  
 1 mi. Top of Forest Service Ski Hill.  
 1 1/2 mi. Lodge Lake. Campsite.  
 2 1/2 mi. Olallie Meadows. Campsite, horse feed.  
 4 mi. Meadow Campsite, north end Mirror Lake. Jct. #1302 Mirror Lake Trail (east).  
 1 mi. to:
- 257 **YAKIMA PASS. POINT "E".** Twilight Lake, drainage to east and west. 10 200  
 4 mi. Stirrup Lake Outlet. Jct. #1023 Meadow Pass Trail (east and west). Campsite, fishing at Stirrup Lake 1/2 mi. west.  
 3 mi. Dandy Pass. Campsite, year round spring.  
 2 mi. to:
- 266 **STAMPEDE PASS.** Jct. #212 Green River Road (west). 5 mi. east to U. S. Hwy. #10. 9 191  
 1/2 mi. Stampede Pass Campsite. Good spring, fishing in Lizzard Lake.  
 1/2 mi. Stampede Lookout and Weather Bureau Station.  
 6 mi. to:
- 273 **SNOWSHOE BUTTE.** Vista point. 7 184  
 1 mi. Jct. #1036 Snowshoe Butte Trail (west). Campsite, water 1/2 mi. down this trail; 5 mi. to #212 Green River Road, 9 1/2 mi. to Lester.  
 2 mi. Sheets Pass.  
 1/2 mi. Jct. #1306-A Sheets Pass Trail (east and west). Campsite is 1/2 mi. west on this trail.  
 1 mi. Tacoma Pass. Campsite on east; also about 100 yards to west; horse feed is scarce.  
 4 1/2 mi. Campsite.  
 1 mi. to:
- 283 **BLOWOUT MOUNTAIN and Green Pass.** Beautiful panoramic view in all directions. Water, horse feed, huckleberries in season. 10 174  
 4 mi. Jct. #1034 Upper Green Trail (Trail follows Green Divide Road).  
 4 mi. to:
- 291 **WINDY GAP.** Elevation 5,250. End of #195 Green Divide Road. 8 166  
 1 mi. Jct. #941 Pyramid Peak Trail (east).  
 1/2 mi. Government Meadows. Campsite, shelter, horse feed. Naches Pass Wagon Road intersects trail here. This road was used by the army and immigrant wagon trains in 1853.  
 1 mi. Jct. #1186 Maggie Creek Trail (south) to Echo Lake, two shelters at lake.  
 3 mi. Shelter and campsite. Jct. #945 Middle Fork Trail (east).  
 2 mi. Arch Rock. Elevation 5,943.  
 1/2 mi to:
- 300 **ARCH ROCK CAMP.** Campsite, shelter. 9 157  
 1 1/2 mi. Jct. #951 Cougar Valley Trail (east).  
 1/2 mi. Saddle Springs. Campsite, horse feed. Jct. #1187 Arch Rock Trail (west).  
 2 mi. Stool Camp Gap. Campsite.  
 1/2 mi. Little Crow Basin. Campsite, horse feed.  
 1 mi. Big Crow Basin Campsite, shelter, horse feed.  
 1/2 mi to:
- 307 **NORSE PEAK.** Campsite, shelter, horse feed. Jct. #1191 Norse Peak Trail (west), 3-1/2 mi. to Silver Creek. 7 150  
 1/2 mi. Scout Pass. Elevation 6,500. Campsite.  
 4-1/2 mi. to:
- 312 **BEAR GAP.** Campsite, horse feed. 5 145  
 3 mi. Sheep Lake. Campsite.  
 2 mi. to:
- 317 **CHINOOK PASS. POINT "F".** Elevation 5,447. Tipsoo Lake. U.S. Highway #410 crosses trail; 42 miles west to Enumclaw, supplies available. At this point trail enters Mt. Rainier National Park for short distance. 5 140  
 3 mi. Dewey Lake. Water, campsite, horse feed, fishing.  
 3 mi. Jct. #958 American Ridge Trail (east).  
 5 mi. to:
- 328 **LAUGHINGWATER JUNCTION.** A trail leads into park to Three Lakes and Sheep Lake. 11 129  
 1/2 mi. Jct. #22 Carlton Creek Trail (west). Fish Lake, shelter, horse feed, water, fishing.  
 2 1/2 mi. Jct. #43 Jug Lake Trail (west). Camps at Frying Pan Lake, 1 mi., and at Jug Lake, 3 mi. west on this trail.  
 4 mi. Jct. #44 Cowlitz Trail (west). Campsite at Penoyer Lake, 1 1/2 mi. west on this trail.  
 1/2 mi. Jct. #44 Cowlitz Trail (east), campsite.  
 2 mi. Jct. #57 Courtright Creek Trail (west).  
 1 1/2 mi. Jct. #60 Sand Lake Trail (west) campsite.  
 3-1/2 mi. to:
- 343 **WHITE PASS HIGHWAY, State Hwy. #14.** White Pass Campground. 15 114  
 5 mi. Shoë Lake. Campsite.

- 4 mi. to:
- 352 **TETON PASS.** Jct. #1118 North Fork Teton Trail (east) and Jct. #61 Clear Fork Trail (west). 9 105  
 2 1/2 mi. McCall Basin. Campsite.  
 2 1/2 mi. Elk Pass. Jct. #79 Cayate Trail (west).  
 2 mi. Old Snowy Mtn. and Packwood Glacier.  
 1 mi. Goat Rocks. Campsite and horse feed.  
 1/2 mi. Jct. #96 Snowgrass Trail (west).  
 1/2 mi. to:
- 361 **SNOWGRASS FLATS.** Campsite, shelter, horse feed. 9 96  
 2 mi. Cispus Basin. Noted for wildflowers. Campsite.  
 1 mi. Very steep grade. Cispus Pass.
- 
- 2 mi. to:
- 366 **JCT. #98 NANNIE RIDGE TRAIL.** Campsite. 5 91  
 1 mi. Walupt Creek. Campsite.  
 2 mi. to **POINT "G".**  
 1 mi. to:
- 370 **JCT. #101 WALUPT LAKE TRAIL** (west). 4 87  
 5 1/2 mi. Jct. #121 Coleman Weed Patch Trail (west).  
 2 mi. Road #101-E Midway Lookout Road. Campsite. Trail follows road far:  
 1-1/2 mi. to:
- 379 **MIDWAY GUARD STATION.** Jct. #101-D Pototo Hill Rd. Trail follows this road east for 9 78  
 1/2 mi. Turn south. Horse feed.  
 3 mi. Lava Spring and lava flow.  
 3-1/2 mi. to:
- 386 **GREEN TIMBER CAMP.** Campsite, water. 7 71  
 3 mi. Jct. #114 Highline Trail (east).  
 2 mi. Jct. #113 Killen Creek Trail (north).  
 1 mi. Jct. #112 Divide Camp Trail (north).  
 1 mi. to:
- 393 **DIVIDE CAMP.** Campsite, horse feed. 7 64  
 4 mi. Jct. #64 Sled Camp Trail (west).  
 2 mi. Meadow. Campsite, horse feed.  
 1 mi. to:
- 400 **JCT. #9 ROUND-THE-MOUNTAIN TRAIL** (east). 7 57  
 9 mi. to:
- 409 **STEAMBOAT LAKE.** Trail follows Road #123: 9 48  
 3 mi. Tillicum Campground. Improved camp.  
 4 mi. to:
- 416 **TRAIL LEAVES ROAD #123.** 7 41  
 3 mi. Jct. #33 Cultus Creek G. S., (east).  
 2 mi. to:
- 421 **BEAR LAKE.** Campsite, horse feed. 5 36  
 3 mi. to:
- 424 **BLUE LAKE. POINT "H".** Campsites, lake water. 3 33  
 2 1/2 mi. to Spring Meadows. Camp.  
 1/2 mi. Jct. #154 Ridge Trail (west). Campsite.  
 2 mi. Sheep Lake. Horse feed.  
 1-1/2 mi. to:
- 430 **CARSON-GULER ROAD, N-60.** Connects on the west with Wind River Hwy. #8C. 6 27  
 1/2 mi. west to Race Track Camp, no water.  
 5 1/2 mi. Big Huckleberry Mountain. Campsite, horse feed.  
 3-1/2 mi. to:
- 439 **GRASSY KNOLL LOOKOUT.** 9 18  
 8 mi. Campsite.  
 7 1/2 mi. Dag Mountain.  
 2-1/2 mi. to:
- 457 **U. S. HWY. #830, LEWIS AND CLARK HIGHWAY. POINT "I".** Crest Trail Inn. Southern end of Pacific 18 0  
 Crest Trail — Washington.



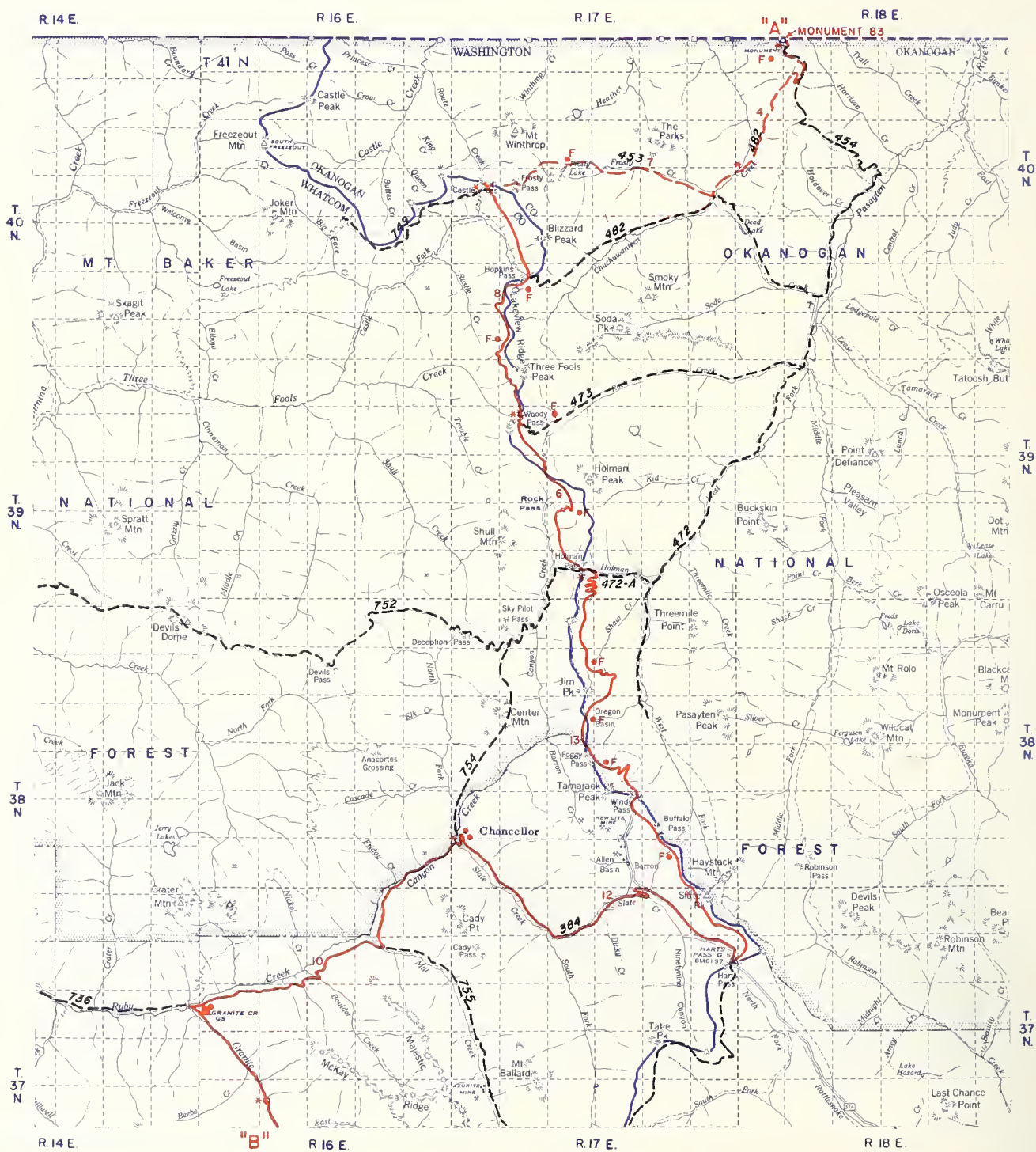


# CASCADE CREST TRAIL

## PACIFIC CREST TRAIL SYSTEM

### LEGEND

- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- ROAD, DIRT OR BETTER
- === ROAD, PRIMITIVE
- TRAIL
- CASCADE CREST TRAIL (2000)
- 123 ALTERNATE ROUTE
- \* 2 \* MILEAGE BETWEEN ASTERISKS
- 123 CONNECTING ROAD AND NUMBER
- 123 CONNECTING TRAIL AND NUMBER
- ◻ TRAIL SHELTER
- CAMPSITE
- △ CAMPGROUND
- F HORSE FEED
- 🏠 DISTRICT RANGER STATION
- 🚧 GUARD STATION
- 🚒 LOOKOUT STATION
- ✈ AIRSTRIP

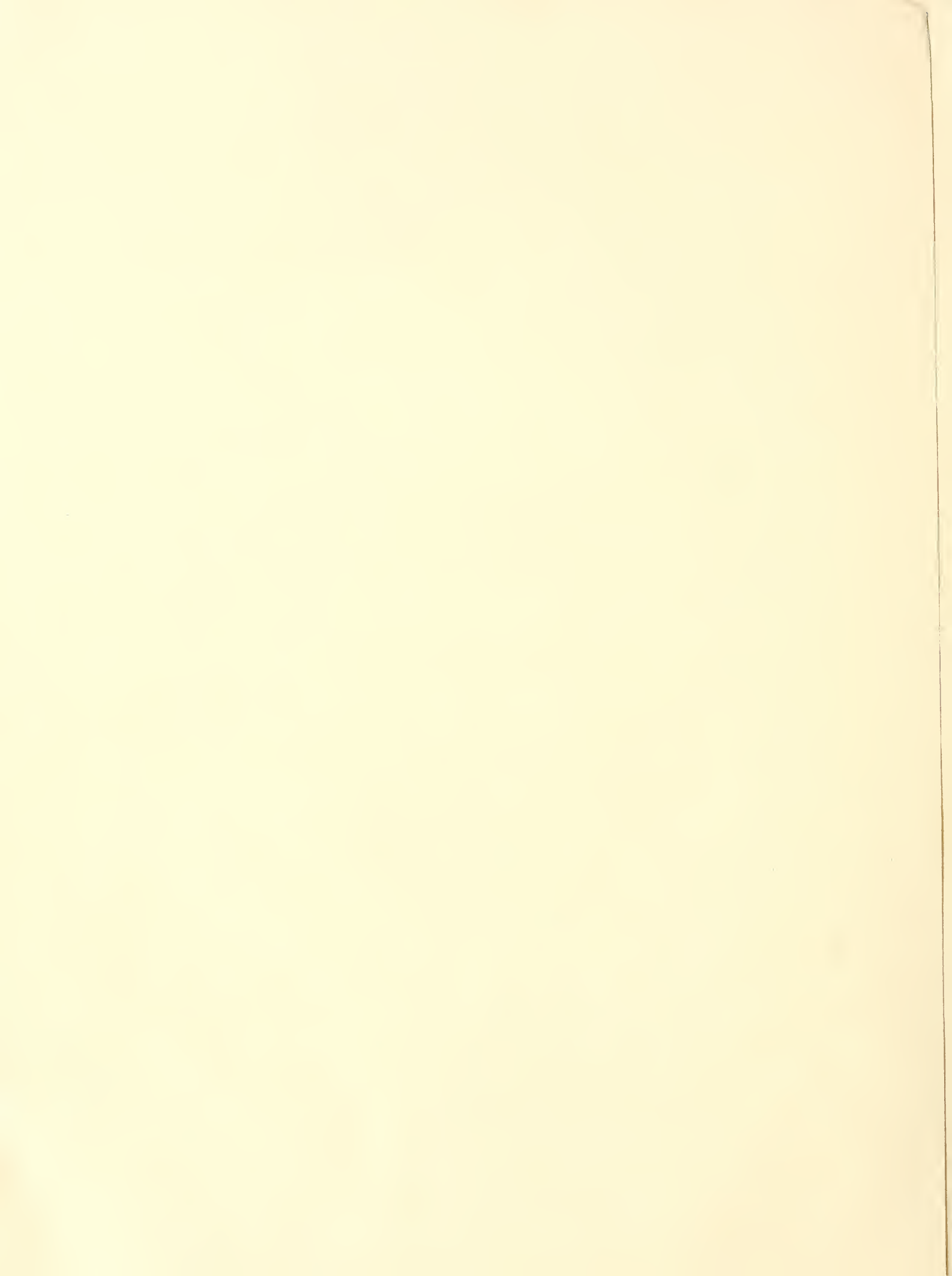




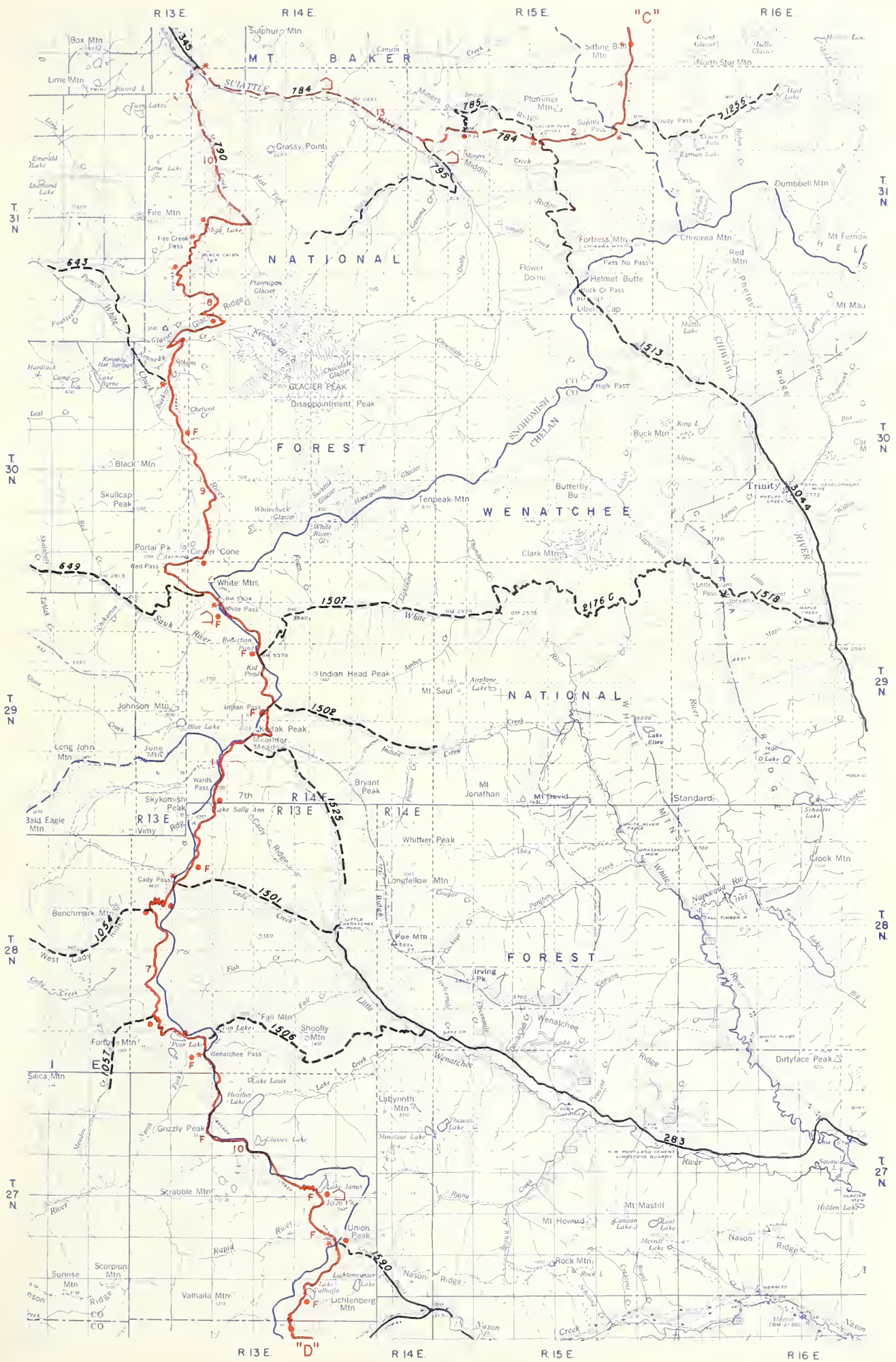






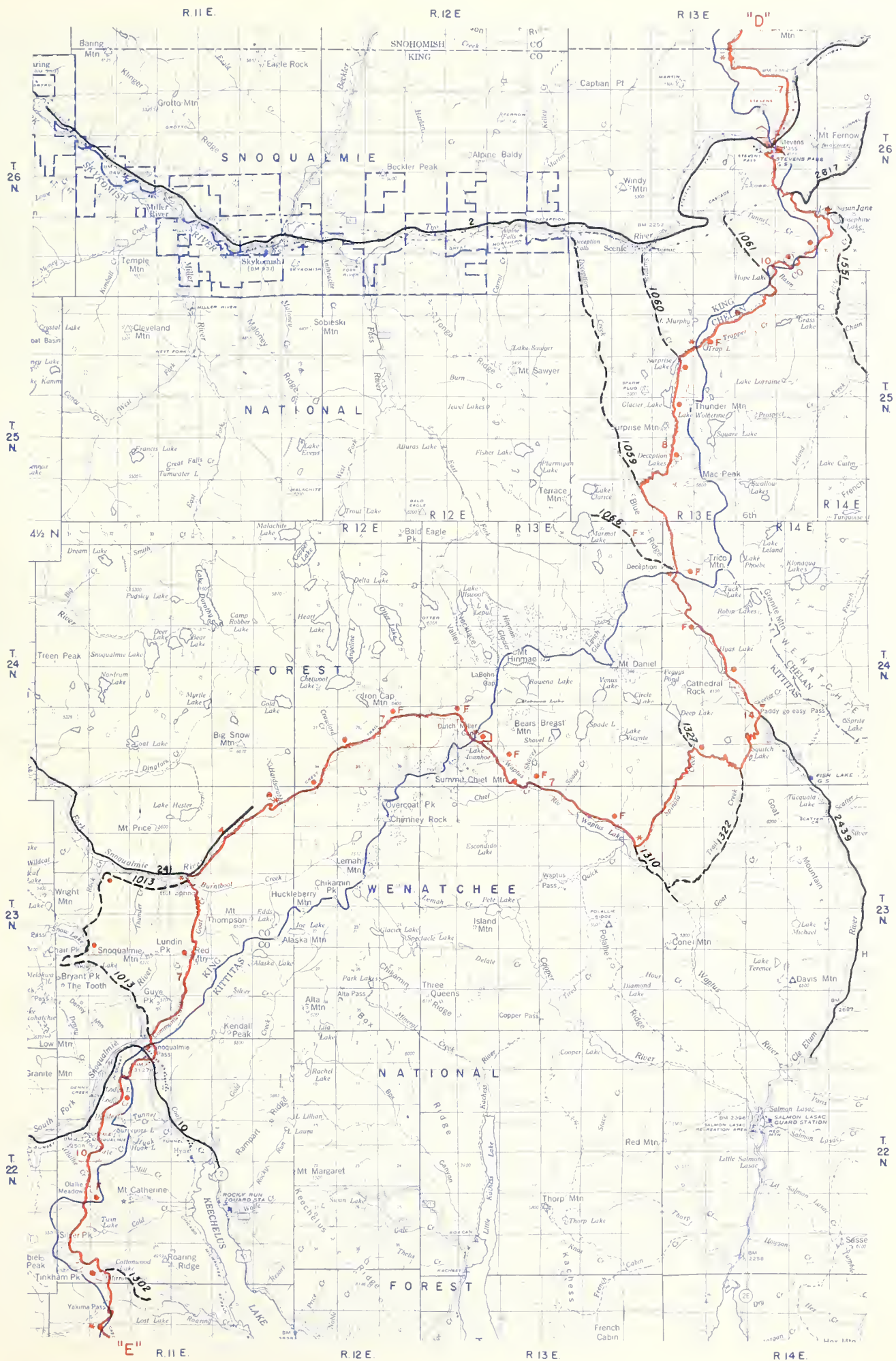




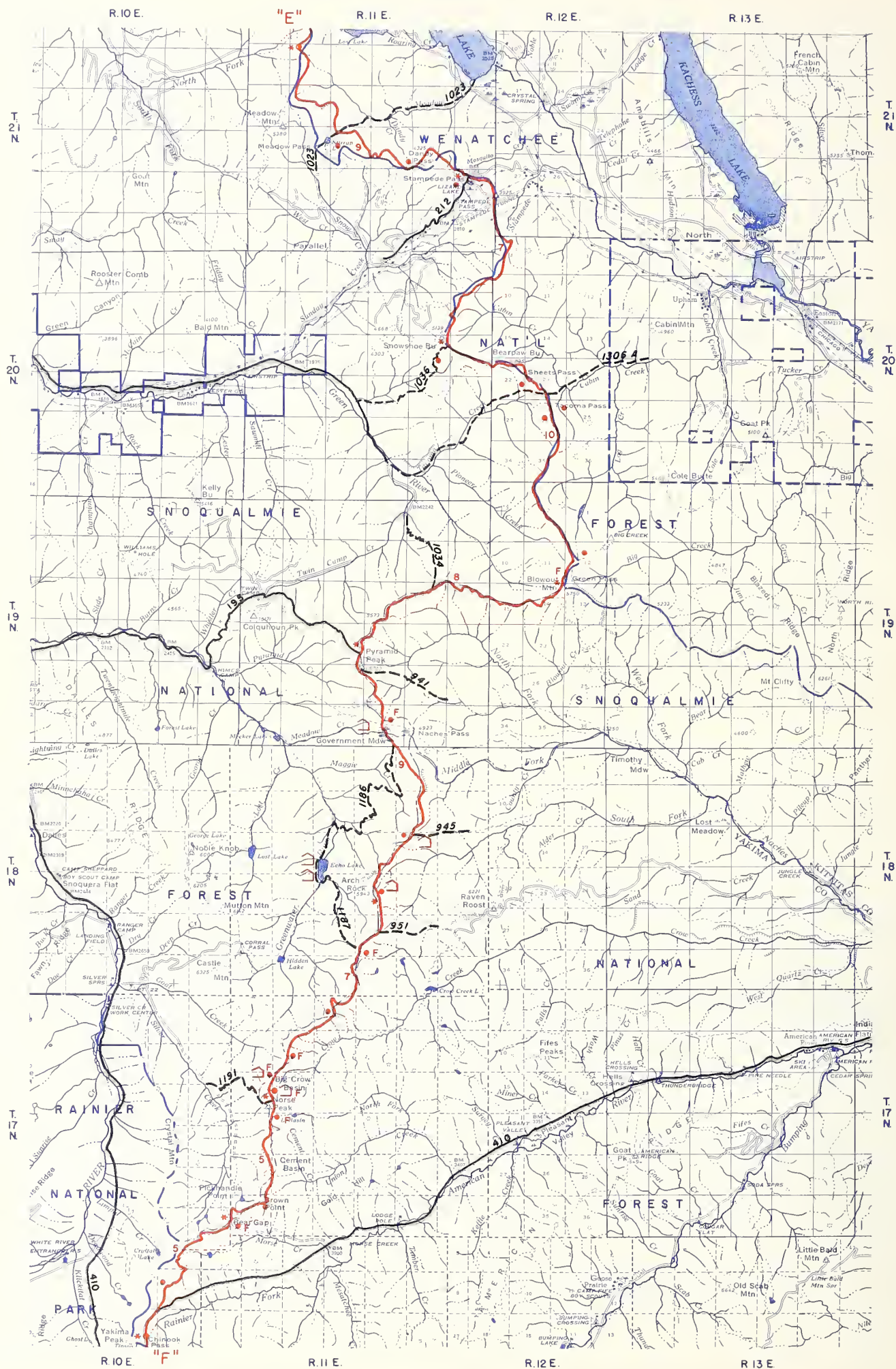














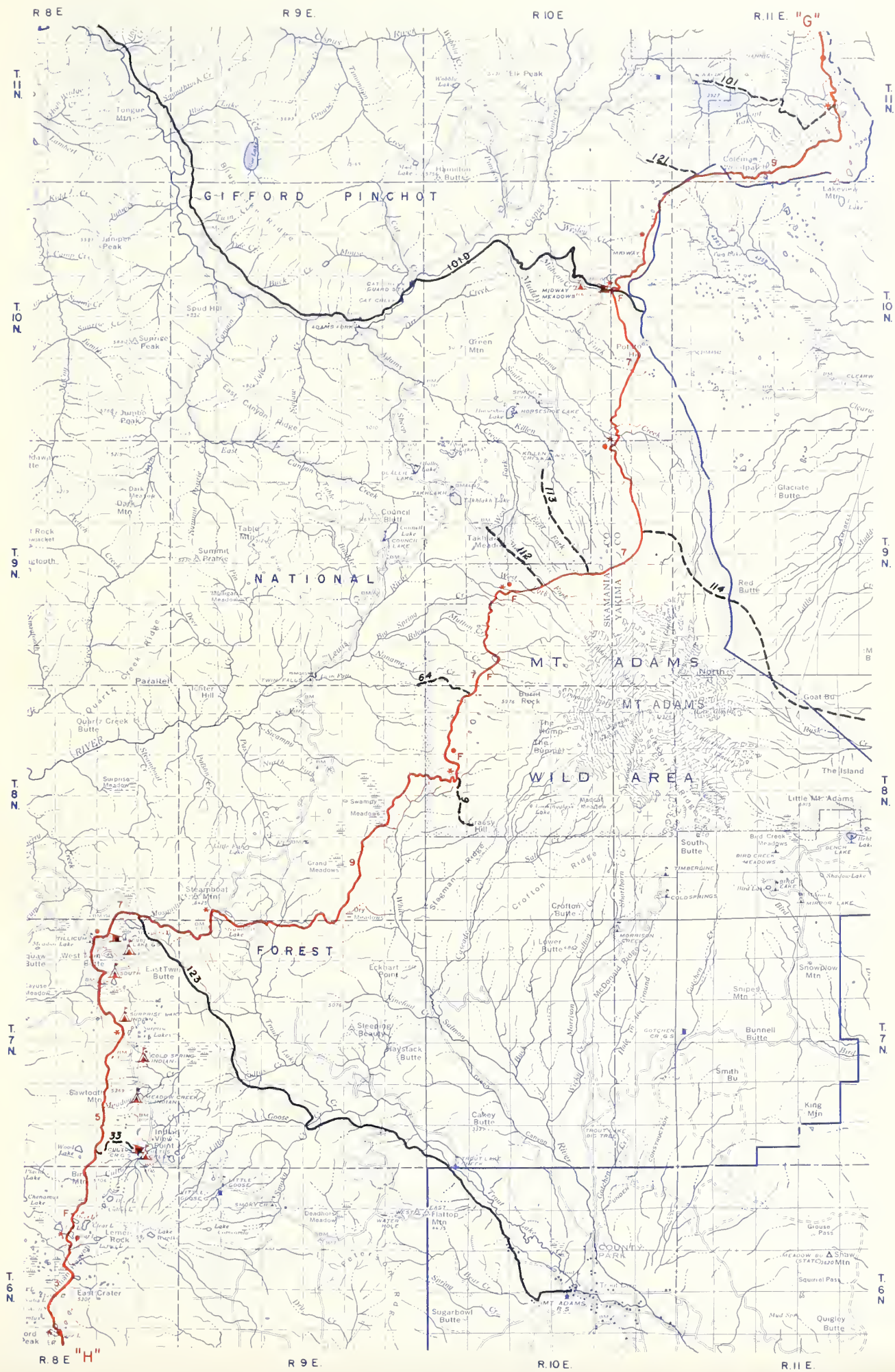


















# Thanks, Folks, for being careful!



*Remember*—Only you can  
**PREVENT FOREST FIRES!**





